

London Advertiser

ADVERTISER
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TRY IT!

Russia Backs Out.

Will Not Coerce Turkey Into Giving the Armenians Justice.

Reported Massacre of European Missionaries at Cheng-Tu.

Account of the Fighting in Formosa Given by the Governor.

A Fossilized Law Against Women's Rights Revived in Berlin.

The Cosily Canal that Joins the Baltic to the German Ocean.

Mr. Gladstone Has Suffered a Slight Relapse—Parnell's Political Correspondence to be Destroyed—Changes in the Turkish Cabinet.

MR. GLADSTONE NOT SO WELL.
LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Gladstone has suffered a slight relapse, due to his going out carriage riding prematurely.THIS RUINOUS FREE TRADE.
LONDON, June 9.—The Board of Trade returns for May show that imports increased £620,000 and exports £590,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year.BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED.
LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch from Simla says the Waziristan tribesmen have made an attack upon Fort Sandem in the Waziristan district, killing Lieut. Howe and eleven of his attendants.AN ARMENIAN COMPROMISE.
St. Petersburg, June 8.—Several of the leading newspapers here are advocating an international conference on the Armenian question, urging that course as desirable in order to prevent a conflict with Turkey.TERRIBLY DESTRUCTIVE.
Vienna, June 9.—Further news from the Roberthof Valley, which was swept by a storm on Thursday, shows that the previous reports of devastation and death were not exaggerated. Seventy persons are known to have been killed and many others are missing.INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.
Athens, June 9.—Dr. Richardson, of the American School of Archaeology, has found at the site of the ancient Greek city of Eleuthera a sculptured head of Dionysius, the god of wine, several ancient vases bearing inscriptions, a number of sculptured female heads, and a block of stone with an inscription comprising 50 lines. The discovery is thought to be of great historic importance.CANADIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.
The New York World's London cable special says: A heavy consignment of American and Canadian horses was sold here yesterday. They were much admired, and found many buyers. Twenty-six Canadian horses averaged 30 guineas each, and 24 Canadian horses which were landed from the steamer Carlisle City a few days ago were sold at the same average price. Nineteen American horses of Iowa, brought an average of 28 guineas each.FOUR WRECKED ON ONE REEF.
Belfast, June 9.—The tug Ranger yesterday, in an attempt to float the British steamer Deliverer, before reported ashore on Briggs' Reef on the coast of County Down, Ireland, struck the wreck of the steamer Emily, which was lost on the reef some years ago. The tug was so badly damaged that she sank immediately. The crew were saved. It is now feared that the Deliverer will become a total loss, as the sunken tug and three wrecks block up the only direction she can be hauled off the reef.EUROPEANS MASSACRED IN CHINA.
London, June 9.—The Telegraph will tomorrow publish a Shanghai dispatch saying it is almost certain all persons connected with the British, French and American missions at Cheng Tu have been massacred. The Chinese admit that telegrams have been stopped by Government orders. A French gunboat has gone to Wu Chang, on the Yangtze River, to inquire into the matter. Virtually the whole Province of Canton is in a state of anarchy, the rival factions raiding each other.ALBERT EDWARD GETS A SCOLDING.
London, June 9.—It is stated that the Prince of Wales has got into trouble with his august mother by visiting the Whitsuntide exhibition of pictures at the Guildhall and afterwards dining with a city sheriff. The papers announce that the Queen's action inflicted the Queen to send him a long telegraphic reproof. It has been said that her Majesty advised him that he ought to have observed Whitsuntide by receiving the sacraments of the Church, and that as a leading member of the Church he should have avoided all public functions.RUSSIANS SUSPICIOUS.
New York, June 8.—A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Herald says: Public feeling in Russia is indignant at the agitation by the Armenian committees in London and a section of the London newspapers in regard to Armenian affairs. It is generally thought here that an effort is being made to force Russia into some rash step that will be prejudicial to her interests, and that may also precipitate a rupture with this country.

Russian diplomatic officials are on their guard to counteract this intrigue, but nevertheless it is the intention of the Government to continue its peaceful efforts to convince the Porte of the necessity of hastening Armenian reforms.

AGAINST WOMEN.
Berlin, June 9.—Another question affecting the political rights of women

has just been decided against them. An antiquated law still exists which prohibits women scholars and apprentices from joining a political society. A few women recently formed in Berlin a woman's agitation committee, having for its object to obtain for women equal political rights with men. The leaders of this movement were arraigned by the public prosecutor, and the magistrate before whom they were brought sentenced them to fines ranging from thirty to fifty marks and ordered the society to be dissolved.

PARNELL'S PAPERS.
LONDON, June 9.—The executors of the will of the late Charles Stewart Parnell have decided to destroy his political correspondence. The decision has called forth vehement protests from a number of friends of the deceased statesman against wiping out valuable historical records. The letters cover the time from the rising of Fenianism to the home rule agitation, and include reports of interviews with and communications from Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Earl of Carnarvon and Archbishops Walsh and Croke. The friends maintain that the letters would be certain to reveal many state secrets, which would justify the executors in sealing them up for 50 years, but they hold that they have no right to destroy them. Mr. Parnell's estate promises to pay ten shillings in the pound.RIPPLES IN THE POOL.
LONDON, June 9.—English politics are absolutely stagnant during the holiday week. Lord Rosebery has been yachting, Sir Wm. Harcourt is in retirement, Mr. Balfour bicycling in Gloucestershire, with intervals of golf, and Mr. Chamberlain brooding in silence over the future of a coalition Ministry. Mr. Bryce has been talking in Scotland on the agricultural depression, the follies of protective tariffs, temperance, and the Armenian outrages. Sir Charles Dilke, with more aggressiveness, has taken up the question of the privileged Upper House. Mr. Ritchie has been taunting the Government with imbecility in refusing congratulatory addresses in recognition of his work in behalf of the women's cause. Small pebbles, these, which have made ripples in the pool.AN ALARMIST SEES SOME CLOUDS.
Harold Frederick cables from London to the New York Times: "Clouds are thickening with ominous swiftness about England. Today's Speaker, who is the intimate organ of the Government, talks about the possible necessity of an English fleet steaming from Beyrout to Constantinople and occupying Mitylene, or Samos, or easier still, the island of Cyprus, under British control. It says in so many words that if Russia and France withdraw from concerted pressure on the Porte the British Government will have to go on alone. Our duty now is to see that our words are backed by deeds." I quote this brief sentence as, perhaps, the most important which has been printed in England for a long time. I say perhaps, because they may reflect merely a miscellaneous intention which the calmer logic of events may frustrate, but that they open a sinister possibility before the British people is only too clear.THE TURKISH CABINET.
Constantinople, June 9.—The Cabinet is now constituted as follows, there being only two changes in it: Grand Vizier, Said Pasha; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Djemmeddin Effendi; Minister of the Interior, Rifaat Pasha; Minister of War, General Riaz Pasha; Foreign Minister, Tushan Pasha; Minister of Finance, Nazif Pasha.
The Imperial Trade appointing Said Pasha dwells upon his fidelity to the Sultan, and expresses the belief that he will carry out the Sultan's ardent desire to see all of his subjects in happiness and prosperity. Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, has telegraphed the Porte that the British Cabinet will meet on Monday and will consider the answers made to the demands made by Great Britain, France and Russia for a reform in the administration of Armenia. The French and Russian Cabinets will also consider the reply, which practically refused to accede to the proposals made by the three powers.THE POSITION OF THE PORTE.
The New York Tribune's London special cable says: The chief event of the past week has been the unsatisfactory reply of the Porte to the proposals of the powers regarding reforms in Armenia. The powers recommended a new administrative system in Armenia; the substitution of tax collectors in place of marauding soldiers; the abolition of torture; the organization of proper courts of justice; a new gendarmerie, and the appointment of a commission to supervise the execution of justice measures, subject to the approval of England, Russia and France. The Sultan declines to consider organic changes or to consent to the appointment of European consular officers empowered to reorganize the courts of justice, but offers to grant a sum for the relief of the Sassanid villagers, and promises to release political prisoners who will take the oath of allegiance and give security for their good behavior. The result of the intervention of the three powers is the refusal of the Sultan to admit that anything wrong has been done in Armenia, coupled with the benevolent proposal that the victims of the outrages shall give bonds to keep the peace. The three ambassadors are now awaiting instructions from their Governments. It is rumored that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Porte by a naval demonstration or otherwise. The Grand Vizier and the military party at Constantinople evidently do not believe coercive measures can be adopted. The Sultan naturally resists European demands which will limit his sovereignty and establish an international protectorate over 2,000,000 of his subjects. The moral force of European opinion does not impress him. Coercive measures alone would be understood by him, but these are not likely to be adopted.THE FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.
LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokyo says that Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Governor of Formosa, reports under date of June 5 that the Imperial Guards arranged to attack Keelung on June 3. They met with frequent resistance en route. The field pieces had to be carried by the men. The enemy were repulsed at Zuchu with the loss of 100 killed. The Japanese loss was 18 killed and wounded. On the 3rd the Japanese advanced upon Keelung, where all the forts were occupied by the enemy. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese strongly attacked the south and west forts, but were met by a concentrated and obsti-

nate resistance. At 5 o'clock, however, the enemy were forced to withdraw, and they slowly retreated on Tai Peh. Great quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions were taken in the town of Keelung. All the forts are now in the possession of the Japanese. Prisoners report that 6,000 troops, under Gen. Chang, who was wounded, have fled to Tai Peh. The Japanese vanguard is advancing.

THE BALTIC CANAL.
A Waterway That Cost \$38,500,000—Joining the Baltic to the German Ocean.

Berlin, June 9.—The trial trips through the Baltic and North Sea Canal made last week by the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the Hamburg-America liner steamer Palatia, with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the Prussian Minister for the Interior, Herr Von Koeller, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Dr. Von Boetticher, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, on board, showed that the canal is in condition for the passage of the fleet on June 19 and 20. The Palatia just touched bottom between Rendsburg and Hohenau, but it was nothing more serious than stirring up the mud. It transpires that when landing from the Palatia at Hohenau, Prince Hohenlohe had a narrow escape, as he slipped and would have fallen overboard but for Von Koeller, who caught him and succeeded in pulling him up on deck. According to the Palatia, the Kaiser Adler, with the Emperor on board, will head a procession of sixteen German and foreign vessels, which will pass through the canal during the evening of July 19. The Maribled will represent the United States during the passage of the Elbe from Hamburg to Brunsbuttel, and the canal will be closed to traffic until after the ceremonies are over.

The great canal, which joins the Baltic Sea to the German Ocean, cost about \$38,500,000, and has been eight years in building. It intersects the Peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein from Brunsbuttel near the mouth of the River Elbe, to Hohenau, on Kiel Bay, and opposite the city of Kiel, a distance of about 59 miles. The entrances to both termini have been provided with dock gates, each of which is 27 1/2 yards wide. The lowest possible depth of water at the Brunsbuttel end is about five fathoms, and at Hohenau the water is a trifle deeper. The dock gates or sluices are operated by hydraulic power and the whole canal is lighted by electricity. Steam tugs will be stationed at each main gate of the canal in order to assist in the passage of vessels. At several points the canal is crossed by large bridges, which, when opened, leave a free space of 14 1/2 yards. There are also a number of ferries and two finely constructed permanent railway bridges. The military advantages of the canal lie in the fact that henceforth in time of war the German fleet cannot be divided, and the provisioning of either the Baltic or the North Sea cannot be interrupted or rendered impossible.

STARTLING DISCOVERY
In Connection With the Parkhill Robbery.

Duplicate Keys of the Express Office and Safe Found.

Parkhill, June 9.—Information reached Express Agent Thompson, who has just returned from Grant's trial in London, that Mr. Emery, who resided in the rear of the Royal Hotel, where Grant boarded, had found some keys on the day after the robbery, which he (Emery) had seen Grant hide.

Mr. Thompson at once proceeded to investigate, and after some hours secured the keys. They are exact duplicates of both the office and safe keys. This strengthens the evidence for the crown that Grant had false keys and took the money from the safe.

BOOMERS' BEGGING.
People in Oklahoma in a Starving Condition.

Kansas City, June 9.—Rev. P. Shane and Judge T. P. Nash, of Grant county, Oklahoma, are in the city asking aid for the people of Grant county who are actually starving. The two gentlemen ask for bread and clothes.

The section of the territory, this is the scene of such deprivation and want, was opened in September 1893. The settlers came in the rush for claims with little money and less household goods. Today not a penny of their savings is left and every household is in a scene of destitution.

Wichita, Kan., June 9.—An appeal for aid has been received here from Medford, Oklahoma. The citizens are in a wretched condition so far as food and clothing are concerned and pray for relief immediately.

JOHN A. FOREPAUGH DEAD.
Philadelphia, June 9.—John A. Forepaugh, the well-known theatrical man, who was the manager of the Forepaugh's Theater, died at his home in this city yesterday afternoon. He was 42 years of age. His death was due to a complication of organic troubles. The deceased was well-known throughout the entire country. He was a prominent Mason and a member of the Actors' Fund, Philadelphia Lodge of Elks, and numerous political and social associations.NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.
St. Johns, Nfld., June 9.—One of the Whiteway Government's retrenchment proposals is the abolition of the Allan Line ocean mails between Philadelphia, St. Johns and Liverpool, and the substitution thereof of a special service between St. Johns, Halifax and Boston by local steamers. This, it is estimated, will effect a saving of \$25,000, and will largely increase the trade between Newfoundland and New England. This new scheme is strongly approved of by business people, because opportunities are offered for the development of mutual trade, which will probably result eventually in a reciprocity agreement. Colonial Secretary Bond is a warm advocate of race reciprocity, and his hand is traced in this matter.

Steamers Arrived.

June 7. At New York. From Liverpool. Lucania. At New York. From Liverpool. June 8. At New York. From Liverpool. La Touraine. At New York. From Havre. La Champagne. At New York. From Southampton. Venice. At New York. From Stettin. Cathagenian. At New York. From Hamburg. June 9. At New York. From Philadelphia. Dominion. At New York. From Liverpool.

Emmett Turns Tragedian.

Attempt of the Well-Known Actor to Kill His Wife.

Drink and Domestic Difficulties the Alleged Cause.

An Eight-Year-Old Girl Prevents the Crazy Man from Committing Suicide.

San Francisco, Cal., June 9.—J. K. Emmett, the actor, last night shot and, it is believed, fatally wounded his wife, Emily Lytton. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Emmett, who was intoxicated, was locked up.

San Francisco, June 9.—A later account of Emmett's attempt to kill his wife says: Mrs. Emmett is known on the stage as Emily Lytton. The shooting occurred a short distance from their temporary residence in this city, shortly before 8 o'clock. Emmett had been indulging in strong drink, and after his wife returned home a quarrel ensued. The couple had evidently been practicing upon their mandolin and guitar, for only a few minutes before the first signs of trouble appeared the music of the instruments was heard in Emmett's apartment. Suddenly the front door was thrown open by Mrs. Emmett, who pushed her little 8-year-old girl protegee, Synott, out on the front porch ahead of her.

"If I kill you I'll kill you!" yelled Emmett, who was in the front room. "No, you won't," answered his wife, as she closed the door, and hastily inserting the key snapped the lock.

Pushing Synott aside, Mrs. Emmett ran along the sidewalk. Emmett ran to the front window, which he threw open and started to spring to the ground, a distance of six feet. In doing so his foot caught on the window sill and he fell in the garden, striking his face against the stone coping. His nose bled freely. In the actor's hand was a revolver. Springing to his feet, he cleared the low fence at a bound and started in pursuit of his wife. Half way down the block the woman stopped and looked back. She saw her husband and the revolver, and with a scream resumed her flight. She cried lustily for help as she ran.

At this point little Synott, hearing Mrs. Emmett's cries for help, joined in the race. Near the corner Emmett caught up with his wife and fired. With a scream Mrs. Emmett fell to the sidewalk. He advanced toward his victim as though to shoot again, but as he leveled his pistol the child seized his hand that held the weapon. The actor paused and looked at the little one in astonishment, for he had not seen her before. He pushed her from him, stepped back, and placed the muzzle of his weapon against his temple. Baby Synott again sprang upon the would-be murderer, seeming to climb upon his limbs. In an instant the little hand was gripping the barrel of the pistol, which she pushed away from his temple. She clung to his arm so that he could not use the weapon. Emmett stood for a moment as if bewildered, and then with his left hand he threw the weapon into a garden.

Then the 8-year-old heroine fell to the sidewalk in a faint. Bystanders quickly gathered and on their knees placed the child. No one interfered with Emmett, who walked up the street and sat upon his doorstep until an officer arrived. Mrs. Emmett was assisted to a doorway by where she sat moaning until officers took her to the receiving hospital.

The police stated that Emmett was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time of his arrest. Mrs. Emmett, on arriving at the hospital, was placed on the operating table. She was in a very hysterical condition, and declared that there was no bullet in her head, although she supposed bullet wound was in her left temple. She refused against the doctors' probing, and insisted upon leaving the hospital. Finally she consented to allow them to probe if they would desist when she cried "stop." Dr. Redding probed for a bullet, but was unable to find one. It glanced upward along the bone, and had in all probability lodged under the skin in her scalp.

In answer to questions, she said her husband had struck her inside the house with the butt end of a revolver, and she ran into the street. He followed her and pointed the pistol at her when she stepped back her hand upward, and the bullet went into the air. She was positive it had not struck her, saying: "He is too great a coward to do that."

When told she would have to remain in the hospital she refused to do so, and her brother-in-law took her back to take her to his rooms. Capt. Lees saw her at the hospital later and agreed to allow her to leave.

Mrs. Emmett is a San Francisco girl, and made her debut in this city several years ago as Mina in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." According to a friend, the Emmetts had not lived happily together for some time.

WENT UP IN SMOKE.
A Hundred Persons in Baltimore Rendered Homeless.

Baltimore, Md., June 8.—A disastrous conflagration occurred on East Monument street today. One hundred persons were rendered homeless and \$125,000 went up in smoke. The fire was discovered a little before 11 o'clock in the planing mill of A. Stork & Co. The flames spread to the lumber yard and adjoining buildings and then to several dwellings. Ten houses adjacent on East M. monument street and nine residences on North Front street were gutted. There was little insurance on the houses or their contents.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK BY BICYCLE.

New York, June 9.—The time from departure of relay message from Chicago until Munger delivered it into the hands of General Miles was 64 hours and 56 minutes. The schedule time was 72 hours. Billy Murphy carrying the blue package for Postmaster Dayton, arrived at the terminus at 2:49 a.m.

The great race, which required a great deal of careful preparation, started from Chicago Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and was scheduled to cover 1,000 miles intervening between that city and New York. The record has been broken and the distance covered by 6 hours and 47 minutes better time. In all it required over 500 riders and substitutes to carry the messages.

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